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Docket No.: ITL.0567US -P1138

In re Application Of: **EDWARD O. CLAPPER**

Serial No.	Filing Date	Examiner	Group Art Unit
09/846,074	APRIL 30, 2001	PRABODH M. DHARIA	2673

Invention: **CONTROLLING CURSOR OF A POINTING DEVICE**

TO THE COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS:

Transmitted herewith in triplicate is the Appeal Brief in this application, with respect to the Notice of Appeal filed on

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Dated: **February 5, 2004**

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#9/appeal Brief 2/12/04 K Parnell

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant:	Edward O. Clapper	§	Group Art Unit:	2673
Serial No.:	09/846,074	§		
		§	Examiner:	Prabodh M. Dharia
Filed:	April 30, 2001	§		
For:	Controlling Cursor of a Pointing Device	§	Atty. Dkt. No.:	ITL.0567US (P11338)
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Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents
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APPEAL BRIEF

Sir:

Applicants respectfully appeal from the final rejection mailed November 13, 2003.

I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is the assignee Intel Corporation.

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

None.

Date of Deposit: **February 5, 2004**
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Rebecca R. Ginn

III. STATUS OF THE CLAIMS

Claims 1-30 have been finally rejected and are the subject of this appeal.

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

All amendments are believed to have been entered except the one filed on January 13, 2004.

V. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Referring now to Figure 1, a block diagram of one embodiment of a processor-based system 5 is illustrated. Examples of the processor-based system 5 may include a personal digital assistant, laptop computer, desktop, Internet appliance and the like. The processor-based system 5 includes, in one embodiment, a control unit 10 that may be coupled to a system bus 15. A first bridge 20 may be coupled to the system bus 15, and to a memory 25, in one embodiment. The first bridge 20, in one embodiment, may be a north bridge of the processor-based system 5, for example. Specification, at page 3, line 3 through line 9.

Referring now to Figure 2, a flow diagram of a method in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention is illustrated. A user may initiate (at 210) the application 85 (see Figure 2) that is stored in the storage unit 80 of the processor-based system 5, in one embodiment. The application 85, in one embodiment, as described below, allows (at 215) a user to configure one or more options to control the cursor of the pointing device 70 (see Figure 2) during a mode (sometimes referred to as "text-entry" mode) when the user is entering text using the keys of the keyboard 65. Controlling the "cursor" may, in one embodiment, refer to changing the state of the cursor of the pointing device 70, including moving the position of the cursor, hiding the cursor, locking or freezing the cursor, re-sizing the cursor, and the like. Specification, beginning at page 4, line 18 through page 5, line 2.

The term "text-entry mode", as utilized herein, may refer to a selected period of time that the user starts to enter text using the keyboard 65 or it may refer to a time interval during which the user is entering text. It should be appreciated that in the course of entering text, the user may have some pauses caused by distractions or user's personal style of typing. In such situations, the entire text-entering period may constitute a single text-entry mode or, alternatively, it may constitute a plurality of text-entry modes. In one embodiment, the length of the pause between keystrokes may indicate whether the user is still in a text-entry mode. Specification, at page 5, line 4 through line 11.

The application 85, for example, may allow the user to configure an option where the cursor of the pointing device 70 locks (at 230) at its current location at the time the user starts to input text using the keys of the keyboard 65, thereby reducing the likelihood of the user inadvertently activating the pointing device 70. Thus, as described in more detail below, the location of the cursor of the pointing device 70 may be locked or "frozen" at its current position on the display device 50 (see Figure 2) as the user inputs text. Specification, at page 5, line 13 through line 19.

In one embodiment, the application 85 may allow the user to configure an option where the cursor of the pointing device 70 is moved (at 240) to a pre-selected display area of the display device 50 during text-entry mode. Moving the cursor to the pre-selected display area on the display device 50 may have a two-fold advantage. First, moving the cursor to another display area may prevent against interference caused by accidental contact with the pointing device 70 while entering text. Second, moving the cursor to the pre-selected display area may allow the user to readily determine the whereabouts of the cursor of the pointing device 70 after the user is finished entering text, for example. Specification, beginning at page 5, line 21 through page 6, line 3.

In one embodiment, the application 85 may allow the user to configure an option where one or more of the selected features of the cursor of the pointing device 70 are modified (at 250)

during the text-entry mode. For example, the processor-based system 5 may modify the shape, size, and/or other traits of the cursor of the pointing device 70 during the text-entry mode. Specification, at page 6, line 5 through line 9.

In one embodiment, the application 85 may allow the user to configure the cursor of the pointing device 70 using one of a variety of user-selected options. That is, in one embodiment, the user may control the cursor of the pointing device 70 during the text-entry mode in a manner consistent with the user's own personal preference. For example, in one embodiment, the user may wish to control the cursor depending on one or more of the pre-selected keys of the keyboard 65. That is, in one embodiment, the user may wish to control (*e.g.*, move, lock) the cursor of the pointing device 70 only when using keys that are in close proximity to the pointing device 70. Controlling the cursor when entering text using keys that are in close proximity to the location of the pointing device 70 on the keyboard 65 may be beneficial since the likelihood of accidental or intentional contact with the pointing device 70 may be greater during those instances. In an alternative embodiment, the application 85 may allow the user to designate certain keys that do not cause the processor-based system 5 to control the cursor of the pointing device 70. For example, in graphic applications, a simultaneous use of a shift key (or some other key) plus the pointing device 70 may be desirable, and, as such, the user may wish to use selected keys (*e.g.*, shift key, control key) while using the pointing device 70. To accommodate the concurrent use of keys of the keyboard 75 and the pointing device 70, the application 65 may allow the user to configure an option where the processor-based system 5 does not control the cursor of the pointing device when certain keys are activated or selected by the user. Specification, beginning at page 6, line 11 through page 7, line 4.

Upon configuring (at 215) the one or more options to control the cursor during the text-entry mode, the user may terminate (at 270) the application 85. Specification, at page 7, line 6 through line 7.

Referring now to Figure 3, a flow diagram of a method that may be implemented by the processor-based system 5 of Figure 1 is illustrated, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. The processor-based system 5 detects (at 310) key activation by the user, in one embodiment. Detecting key activation may include, for example, detecting a selection of a key of the keyboard 65 by a user. Thus, in one embodiment, a key activation event may occur when a user starts to type text using the keyboard 65. The key activation event, in one embodiment, may signify the start of the text-entry mode. Specification, at page 7, line 9 through line 16.

The processor-based system 5, in one embodiment, controls (at 320) the cursor of the pointing device 70 based on the options configured (at 215 – see Figure 2) by the user. Thus, the processor-based system 5, in one embodiment, controls the cursor of the pointing device 70 based on the configured options. For example, the cursor of the pointing device 70 may be moved to a pre-selected location, locked or frozen, or controlled in another manner as desired by the user. Specification, at page 7, line 18 through line 23.

The processor-based system 5, in one embodiment, determines (at 330) if the text-entry mode is complete. In one embodiment, the processor-based system 5 may wait a pre-selected amount of time between keystrokes to determine if the user is finished entering text. In one embodiment, the processor-based system 5 continues to control (at 320) the cursor of the pointing device 70 in a manner consistent with the configured options while keystrokes are (or key activation is) detected. Specification, beginning at page 7, line 25 through page 8, line 4.

If, however, the processor-based system 5 detects that the text-entry mode is complete (*e.g.*, no keystrokes or key activation detected for a pre-selected time interval), then the processor-based system 5, in one embodiment, restores (at 340) the cursor of the pointing device 70 to a desired state. The desired state may, in one embodiment, include returning the cursor to its normal state (a state prior to the text-entry mode), which may entail re-positioning the cursor to its initial state as well as returning full control of the cursor to the user. In another

embodiment the desired state may include simply returning the control of the cursor to the user without re-positioning the cursor. Specification, at page 8, line 6 through line 13.

In one embodiment, the processor-based system 5 may allow the user to take control of the cursor of the pointing device 70 at any time. For example, in one embodiment, the user may regain control of the cursor by double clicking the pointing device 70, pressing a pre-selected key on the keyboard 65, or any other predefined action that indicates to the processor-based system 5 that the user wishes either to use the pointing device 70 or otherwise regain control of it. Specification, at page 8, line 15 through line 20.

Referring now to Figures 4A-4E, illustrations of one or more embodiments of the present invention are provided. Specifically, Figures 4A-4E depict the display device 50 of the processor-based system 5 that shows various examples of the cursor of the pointing device 70 during the text-entry mode. In the illustrated embodiment, although not so limited, the pointing device 70 is a touch pad device. In Figure 4A, shown on the display device 50, is an operating system desktop 410 having a window 420 of an electronic mail (e-mail) application displayed on top of the desktop or a graphical user interface 410. It should be understood that an e-mail application window 420 is shown for illustrative purposes and that the one or more embodiments of the present invention may be applicable to any application (beyond the e-mail application 420) where controlling the cursor of the pointing device 70 may be desirable. Specification, beginning at page 8, line 6 through page 9, line 6.

In Figure 4A, as the user enters text (*e.g.*, a key activation is detected), for example, into the e-mail application window 420 using the keys of the keyboard 65, the processor-based system 5, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, locks the cursor 430 of the pointing device 70 in its current location. Locking or freezing the cursor 430 while the user is in the text-entry mode may thus, in one embodiment, reduce the possibility of the user accidentally engaging the pointing device 70 while typing. In one embodiment, once the processor-based system 5 determines that the user is no longer entering text, the processor-based

system 5 may release (or unlock) the cursor 430 so that the cursor 430 may be maneuvered freely as desired. In an alternative embodiment, the user may release the cursor 430 of the pointing device 70 by one of a variety of indications, such as by double clicking a button of the pointing device 70, depressing a button of the pointing device 70 for a pre-selected time interval, or depressing a selected key on a keyboard 65, and the like. Specification, at page 9, line 7 through line 19.

In Figure 4B, the position of the cursor 430 of the pointing device 70 is moved, in one embodiment, to a pre-selected area 440 of the display device 50 in response to detecting a key activation. In one embodiment, moving the cursor 430 of the pointing device 70 to the pre-selected area 440 may assist the user in keeping the cursor 430 out of the way while the user types text into an application, such as the e-mail application 420. Moreover, by moving the cursor 430 to a known area on the display device 50, the user may be aware of the location of the cursor 430 and, therefore, may quickly locate the cursor 430 when desired. Specification, beginning at page 9, line 21 through page 10, line 3.

In Figure 4C, the cursor 430 of the pointing device 70 is hidden, moved, and locked, in one embodiment, in response to detecting key activation by the user. That is, in one embodiment, the processor-based system 5 may temporarily hide, move, and lock the cursor 430 until the termination of text-entry mode or until the user desires to change the cursor 430 by regaining control of the cursor 430, for example. The cursor 430 in Figure 4C is shown with dotted lines to illustrate that it is hidden from the user's view. Specification, at page 10, line 5 through line 10.

In Figure 4D, the sensitivity of the cursor 430 of the pointing device 70 is modified, in one embodiment, in response to detecting key activation. That is, the processor-based system 5, in the illustrated embodiment, reduces the sensitivity of the cursor 430 in a manner that inhibits the movement of the cursor 430 when the user engages the pointing device 70. Thus, even if the user accidentally or unintentionally makes substantial contact with the pointing device 70, the

cursor 430, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, may move only slightly. An arrow 450 in Figure 4D illustrates the movement of the cursor 430 from its original position to a new position when the user engages the pointing device 70. Specification, at page 10, line 12 through line 20.

Figure 4E illustrates an example of the processor-based system 5 that is coupled to one embodiment of the display device 50 and the keyboard 65 having the pointing device 70. The keyboard 65 includes, in one embodiment, one or more keys with which the user may enter text. The keys of the keyboard 65 are grouped into a plurality of sections 460(1-3). The designated sections 460(1-3) are arbitrary and are provided herein for illustrative purposes, as described in more detail below. Specification, begins at page 10, line 22 through page 11, line 2.

In Figure 4E, the processor-based system 5 resizes and moves the cursor 430 of the pointing device 70 based on a selected key's proximity to the pointing device 70. That is, in some embodiments, it may be desirable to control the cursor of the pointing device 70 only when the user selects keys are relatively closer to the location of the pointing device 70, primarily because the likelihood of accidental contact with the pointing device 70 may be greater when the user selects keys that are situated relatively close to the pointing device 70. For example, in one embodiment, when the user selects one or more keys in the section 460(2), which may have keys that are closer in proximity to the pointing device 70, the cursor 430 is resized and moved to another location on the display device 50. While in another embodiment, the processor-based system 5 may not modify the cursor 430 if one or more of the keys are selected from the sections 460(1) and 460(3), since the keys in these sections 460(1) and 460(3) may not be in close proximity to the pointing device 70, and thereby, when utilized, are likely to result in fewer accidental contacts with the pointing device 70. Specification, at page 11, line 4 through line 17.

In another embodiment, based on the options configured (at 215 – see Figure 2) by the user, the processor-based system 5 may not control the cursor 430 of the pointing device 70 in response to the activation of one or more user-selected keys, such as the enter key 470, shift key

472, and/or control key 474. This may be useful in one embodiment, for example, if the user generally desires to control the cursor of the pointing device 70 during the text-entry mode but at the same time desires some flexibility in using the user-selected keys (*e.g.*, shift key 472, control key 474) of the keyboard 65 in conjunction with the pointing device 70. Specification, at page 11, line 19 through line 26.

VI. ISSUES

A. Is claim 1 rendered obvious over the Goodman reference in view of the Franz reference?

B. Is claim 15 anticipated by the Franz reference?

C. Is claim 23 anticipated by the Franz reference?

VII. GROUPING OF THE CLAIMS

For purposes of this appeal, claims 1 to 14 and 26 to 30; 15 to 22; and 23 to 25 may each be grouped in separate groups. The patentability of each group is discussed below.

VIII. ARGUMENT

All claims should be allowed over the cited references for the reasons set forth below.

A. Is claim 1 rendered obvious over the Goodman reference in view of the Franz reference?

Claim 1 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,100,875 to Goodman et al. (hereinafter, "Goodman") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,107,996 to Franz, et al. (hereinafter, "Franz"). The apparatus of claim 1 calls for an interface and a controller communicatively coupled to the interface. The controller detects a non-specific key

activation and adjusts a cursor of a pointing device in response to detecting the key activation. The adjustment of the cursor minimizes inadvertent interruption of user input.

1. Detection of a non-specific key activation to adjust a cursor of a pointing device must be taught where adjustment of the cursor minimizes inadvertent interruption of user input.

The rejection fails to show where the Goodman reference teaches or suggests, as acknowledged by the Examiner, adjustment of the cursor to minimize inadvertent interruption of user input. Like Goodman, the Franz reference does not address cursor control for avoiding inadvertent interruption of user input. Therefore, the combination of detecting a non specific key activation to adjust a cursor of a pointing device wherein the adjustment of the cursor minimizes inadvertent interruption of user input is not taught or even suggested by the Goodman and Franz references, whether considered alone or together.

Inadvertent activation of a pointing device while typing is common in instances where a pointing device is integrated with the keyboard yet distinct from the keys of a keyboard such as with some laptop or notebook-type computers. Some embodiments of the present invention address this problem. For example, in some embodiments while the user is typing on such a system the cursor is automatically adjusted or controlled in a way that will prevent inadvertent interruption of the user's typing due to accidental activation of the pointing device.

However, the Franz reference merely teaches freezing cursor motion for a predetermined period of time in response to a pointing event to minimize the effects of inadvertent cursor movement during the pointing event. There is no adjustment of the cursor to minimize

inadvertent interruption of user input. See col. 14, ll. 1-4 in the Franz reference. The Franz reference also teaches changing the cursor speed without significant interruption of the user's work. See col. 8, ll. 63-64. The Franz reference further teaches changing the device temporarily to typing mode automatically in response to the user entering typing data. See col. 19, ll. 66-col. 20 ll. 1. Nowhere does the Franz reference teach adjustment of the cursor to minimize inadvertent interruption of user input upon detection of a non-specific key activation.

In the Goodman reference, on column 5 line 35, a keyboard controller is activated whenever a key on the keyboard is depressed. Once the key is depressed, the keyboard controller scans the keyboard to determine which one or more keys were activated. However, the controller fails to detect a non-specific key activation to adjust a cursor of a pointing device in response to detecting a key activation. In other words, the keyboard controller evaluates each key in order to determine if data was entered. No distinction is made between a specific key activation event and a non-specific key activation event in the Goodman reference.

The Goodman reference when teaching keyboard simply indicates that certain keys under certain conditions operate as a pointing device. In other words, when the function key is active, the certain designated keys operate as pointing device keys. During conventional use, the cursor movement keys cause the cursor to move vertically or horizontally across the computer screen. That is, the keys are designated with a mouse symbol on their front sloping faces to aid the user. See col. 3, ll. 45-56 in the Goodman reference. Again, neither a detection of a non-specific key activation or adjustment of a cursor of a pointing device in response to detecting the key

activation is taught or even remotely suggested by the Goodman reference. In this manner, even if combined, the Goodman reference and the Franz reference fails to teach all the limitations in claim 1.

Goodman utilizes a special function key to cause designated "mouse keys" to emulate a mouse. In this way, the specialized keys become the pointing device. In contrast, according to some embodiments of the present invention, a user may use a pointing device to position a cursor. However, when the user begins to type for example, the cursor automatically adjusts or is controlled in a way that will prevent inadvertent interruption of the user's typing should the user accidentally activate the pointing device while typing. Inadvertent activation of a pointing device while typing is quite common in systems that employ a pointing device situated proximate the keyboard. Goodman does not teach any such feature. Thus, claims 1 and the claims dependent therefrom are believed to be patentable.

The Examiner reasons that by incorporating teachings of Franz in the Goodman reference a user-friendly integrated keyboard with pointing device results, which reduces the restriction in operation as well as duplication of the hardware. However, no specific citation or reference is provided to indicate such teaching. Absent a specific hint or a teaching, a *prima facie* case of obviousness cannot be established for claim 1.

Therefore, detection of a non-specific key activation and adjustment of a cursor of a pointing device in response to such detection, and adjustment of the cursor to minimize inadvertent interruption of user input must be taught regardless of whether the Goodman and/or

Franz references are considered in combination or separately. Accordingly, claim 1 is not rendered obvious and is in condition for allowance.

B. Is claim 15 anticipated by the Franz reference ?

Claim 15 calls for an article comprising one or more machine-readable storage media containing instructions that when executed enable a processor to receive an option to control a cursor of a pointing device in response to detecting a non specific key activation. The control of the cursor reduces the likelihood of accidental interruption of user input. The option is stored in a storage unit.

Claim 15 is patentably distinguishable over the Franz reference. Specifically, there is no teaching in the Franz reference as to receiving an option to control a cursor of a pointing device in response to detecting a non specific key activation let alone control of the cursor reducing the likelihood of accidental interruption of user input.

The Franz reference does not address cursor control for avoiding accidental interruption of user input by inadvertent activation of the pointing device. Franz uses a specialized key to act as a pointing device. For example, the "J" key may be coupled to direction sensors to act as a pointing device under certain circumstances. See column 8, lines 46-49. Thus, when in the pointing mode, depression of the "J" key will input pointing information. However, no option is received to control a cursor of a pointing device in response to detecting a non specific key

activation. No control of the cursor reducing the likelihood of accidental interruption of user input is provided. Therefore, claim 15 is not anticipated by the Franz reference.

C. Is claim 23 anticipated by the Franz reference ?

Claim 23 calls for an apparatus comprising an interface and a controller communicatively coupled to the interface. The controller adjusts a cursor of a pointing device during text-entry mode, the cursor to be adjusted to enable user input without accidental interference from said pointing device.

As such, Franz does not address interruption of the text entry by accidental activation of a pointing device. Like the Goodman reference, the Franz reference does not teach or otherwise suggest cursor control for avoiding accidental interruption of user input by inadvertent activation of the pointing device. Instead, specialized keys simply act as a pointing device. For example, the "J" key may be coupled to direction sensors to act as a pointing device under certain circumstances. See column 8, lines 46-49. Further, the "D" and "F" keys may be designated for emulating pointing events such as pressing and releasing mouse buttons. See column 13, lines 34-53. Thus, the keys of Franz's keyboard may function either in the "usual fashion" or have a new function depending upon the present mode of the system. See column 3, lines 62-67.

That is, the Franz system may be in the typing mode, where the keys of the keyboard function as they usually do or the system may be in a pointing mode where the keys are assigned new functions such as the "J" key for pointing and the "D" and "F" keys for mouse clicking. Thus, claim 23 and the claims dependent therefrom are believed to be patentable.

IX. CONCLUSION

Since the rejections of the claims are improper, they should be reversed.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: February 5, 2004

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APPENDIX OF CLAIMS

1. (Previously Amended) An apparatus comprising:

an interface; and

a controller communicatively coupled to the interface, the controller to detect a non specific key activation and to adjust a cursor of a pointing device in response to detecting the key activation, said adjustment of said cursor to minimize inadvertent interruption of user input.

2. (Original) The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the controller moves the cursor to a pre-selected area on a display device in response to detecting the key activation.

3. (Original) The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the controller prevents movement of the cursor in response to detecting the key activation.

4. (Original) The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the controller reduces at least one of a movement and sensitivity of the cursor in response to detecting the key activation.

5. (Original) The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the controller adjusts the cursor in response to activation of a selected key.

6. (Original) The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the controller adjusts the cursor until key activation is no longer detected.

7. (Original) The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the controller hides the cursor from view in response to detecting the key activation.

8. (Original) The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the controller adjusts the cursor of one of a trackball device, touch pad device, and mouse device.

9. (Original) The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the controller detects a selection of a key of a keyboard.

10. (Previously Amended) A method, comprising:

detecting a selection of at least one key of a keyboard; and

adjusting a cursor of a pointing device in response to detecting the selection of the at least one non specific key, said adjustment of said cursor to reduce accidental interruption of user input.

11. (Original) The method of claim 10, wherein adjusting the cursor comprises moving the cursor to a pre-selected area of a graphical user interface.

12. (Original) The method of claim 10, wherein adjusting the cursor comprises re-sizing the cursor in response to detecting the selection of the at least one key.

13. (Original) The method of claim 10, wherein adjusting the cursor comprises preventing the cursor from moving.

14. (Original) The method of claim 10, wherein adjusting the cursor comprises adjusting the cursor based on a selection of a pre-selected key.

15. (Previously Amended) An article comprising one or more machine-readable storage media containing instructions that when executed enable a processor to:

receive an option to control a cursor of a pointing device in response to detecting a non specific key activation, said control of said cursor to reduce the likelihood of accidental interruption of user input; and

store the option in a storage unit.

16. (Original) The article of claim 15, wherein the instructions when executed enable the processor to receive the option comprising at least one of moving the cursor to a preselected area on a display device, freezing the position of the cursor, and adjusting the size of the cursor.

17. (Previously Amended) An article comprising one or more machine-readable storage media containing instructions that when executed enable a processor to:

detect a non specific key activation; and

control a cursor of a pointing device in response to detecting the key activation, said control of said cursor to enable user input without accidental interference from said pointing device.

18. (Original) The article of claim 17, wherein the instructions when executed enable the processor to lock the cursor of the pointing device at a selected position in response to detecting the key activation.

19. (Original) The article of claim 17, wherein the instructions when executed enable the processor to move the cursor of the pointing device to a selected area on a display device in response to detecting the key activation.

20. (Original) The article of claim 17, wherein the instructions when executed enable the processor to resize the cursor of the pointing device to a selected size in response to detecting the key activation.

21. (Original) The article of claim 17, wherein the instructions when executed enable the processor to adjust the sensitivity of the pointing device in response to detecting the key activation.

22. (Original) The article of claim 17, wherein the instructions when executed enable the processor to control the cursor of the pointing device based on the key activation of one or more pre-selected keys.

23. (Previously Amended) An apparatus comprising:

an interface; and

a controller communicatively coupled to the interface, the controller to adjust a cursor of a pointing device during text-entry mode, said cursor to be adjusted to enable user input without accidental interference from said pointing device.

24. (Original) The apparatus of claim 23, wherein the controller disables the movement of the cursor during the text-entry mode.

25. (Original) The apparatus of claim 23, wherein the controller adjust the cursor based on a location of a selected key during the text-entry mode relative to the location of the pointing device.

26. (Previously Amended) A system comprising:

a pointing device;

a keyboard having one or more keys; and

a controller to adjust a cursor of the pointing device in response to detecting activation of the one or more non specific keys of the keyboard, said adjustment of said cursor to enable key activation without unwanted input from said pointing device.

27. (Original) The system of claim 26, wherein the keyboard comprises the pointing device and wherein the pointing device is at least one of a trackball device, mouse device, and touch pad device.

28. (Original) The system of claim 26, wherein the controller moves the cursor to a pre-selected area on a display device in response to detecting the activation of the one or more keys of the keyboard.

29. (Original) The system of claim 26, wherein the controller prevents the cursor from moving in response to detecting the activation of the one or more keys of the keyboard.

30. (Original) The system of claim 26, wherein the controller stops adjusting the cursor of the pointing device if no activation of the one or more keys is detected.